

valuable for their exposition of the diversity of reproductive patterns in plants. These have generally been neglected by plant reproductive biologists. All of the authors, however, go beyond a mere description of reproductive strategies.

Mishler reviews the reproductive ecology of bryophytes and concludes that their reproductive abilities are far from optimal. In contrast to some of the other authors in this volume, Mishler cautions against an adaptationist approach to plant reproduction and emphasizes the utility of a phylogenetic framework for approaching the assumption of adaption in evolutionary ecology more rigorously. DeWreede and Klinger describe reproductive strategies in algae and discuss resource allocation and sex ratio theory in these organisms. Cousens describes reproductive strategies of pteridophytes, including quantitative studies of mating systems and genetic structure of pteridophyte populations, and discusses features of reproductive allocation, phenology and demography influencing pteridophyte reproduction. The contributors to this book have provided useful and comprehensive surveys of disparate topics. Typographical errors are rare. The deliberate inclusion of material on non-angiosperms is admirable, and the population genetic and phylogenetic approaches used by some authors broadens the appeal and increases the value of this book. Although now several years old, this collection of reviews provides an excellent introduction to current concepts and research in the ecology and evolution of plant reproduction.

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*Global Patterns—Climate, Vegetation, and Soils.* By WALLACE E. AKIN. 1990. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. ix + 370 pages. ISBN 0-8061-2309-5.

Consistent with the title, this book is divided into three sections: Global patterns of 1) Climate, 2) Vegetation, and 3) Soils. The strength of the book is the thorough and very readable coverage of climatic pattern and processes. This section is nicely illustrated and, in itself, makes the book worth purchasing. Soils are well described, however, the section on vegetation is rather disappointing in that it merely describes global patterns but does not adequately relate these to processes under climatic or edaphic control.

—JON E. KEELEY, Ed.

### EDITOR'S REPORT FOR VOLUME 39

This annual report provides an opportunity for the editor to communicate the status of manuscripts received for publication in *Madroño* and to comment on the journal. Between 1 July 1991 and 30 June 1992, 65 manuscripts were received. These comprised 35 articles (9 published, 7 in press, 4 in review, 10 in revision and 5 rejected), 8 notes (4 published, 2 in press and 2 in review) and 22 noteworthy collections (17 published, 2 in press and 3 in review). Volume 39 was composed of 27 articles (17 systematic and 10 ecological) 12 notes, 20 noteworthy collections, 3 book reviews, 2 obituaries and several announcements.

I thank the Board of Editors for editorial assistance, Steven Timbrook for his continuing contribution of the annual Index and Table of Contents, Barbara Erter for assistance with the dedication and John Strother for his continued assistance with taxonomic details.

This year has seen more than a 20% increase over the previous year in submissions and a continued high quality of manuscripts. Also, I am pleased with the thorough, tactful and helpful comments by reviewers and, although high levels of community service normally set the research sciences apart from other professions, the reviewers I have dealt with this year have been very generous in their time. Lastly, I acknowledge the excellent job done by the Allen Press staff in the production of our high quality journal.—J.E.K. 1 Oct 1992.